## WASHINGTON.

The Silver Question as Affecting the Various Sections.

DIVERSE INTERESTS OF THE SOUTH AND WEST

Favorable Outlook for the Passage of the Tariff Bill.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE

The House Judiciary Committee on Woman Suffrage.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1878. PROGRESS OF THE SILVER DEBATE AND ITS EFFECT-THE INTERESTS OF THE WEST AND

It is at any rate evident that the silver debate doe ange any votes remains to be seen. Senator Eaton ade a forcible and interesting speech to-day, in high he showed great practical good sense, demonits off the prosperity which everybody wants and nich, with sensible legislation, is near at hand. It is dent that the speeches of Messra Randolph, Lamar, yard, Eaton and others have made the Southern sceks a way to pay its debts nan to-day remarked, is not in that situation. It is not in debt, but having great undeveloped resources rants to berrow in order to develop them. It wants borrow at a fair rate of interest, and it needs large ims, and its interest is to maintain at least its own edit. Every Southern vote for silver is an obstacle the way of the South borrowing either in the n the way of the South borrowing either in the cast or in Europe, and it is noticeable that me hears no more here of the plan some time go talked of and determined on, to send teneral Gordon to Europe on the adjournment of Congress to represent the natural wealth of the southern States and to seek for capital to be invested. fails, for any community which has persuaded its opresentatives and Senators to vote for silver. Sen-THE TARIFF BILL BEFORE THE FULL COMMIT

THE OF WAYS AND MEANS. Mr. Wood laid the Tariff bill before the whole Co tee of Ways and Means to-day. It is understood riefly the general purpose and scope of the bill, and nat naving done so all the members present agreed that, without committing themselves to the details of factics levied, they approved the plan of the bill and its motive. Mr. Wood explained that the object was to bill, which were designed to relieve nome indus the committee will discuss them carefully and the House will also scrutinize them, and they will doubtless suffer considerable changes, but there is a fair pros pect that the bill will become a law at this sension with all its main features as they now stand.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE-MOVEMENTS FOR INCREASING ITS EFFICIENCY—THE LOSS OF THE HURON AND METROPOLIS.

The question of the life saving service will engage the attention of the Senate to-morrow, when Senator Ransom intends to offer three several resolutions bearing upon different branches of the subject. One call on the Secretary of the Treasury, directing him to report as soon as may the present condition and state of efficiency life saving service on the coast of North Caroline and in what respects it needs, in his judgment, the Senate Committee of Commerce to inquire into between the waters of Norfolk Harbor and Currituck, Albemarie and Paminos Sound as to furnish a mater Senate Committee of Commerce have power to report by bill or otherwise. The last will call on the Secretary of the Navy for all information which he has and any recommendations he wishes to make for the guidance of Congress in securing a better state of cm-

cioncy in the life saving service.

Senator Ransom expresses himself as determined to sommence at the beginning and go through the Congress to remedy the present trefficient condition of things. Secretary Thompson, of the Navy De. partment, says that for some time be has been giving lose attention to the question of life saving and at the customary constitutions which take place at the Navy Department daily with the beads of bureaus this one has been discussed and has engaged the most on the loss of the Huron and in it will give inciden tally some opinions which be has reached relative to ing such disasters in future.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed because the Treasury Department, while seeming to be disposed to inquire into the loss of the Huron and Metropolis on the Atlantic coast, have detailed a special agent, who however skilful in other regards, knows nothing what in the shipwreck of vessels and the method of bear svoiding the danger in future. It is thought at the Navy Department and elsewhere that the very best skill and experience of their officers should be called into requisition, in order to fully investigate the

WOMAN SUFFRAGE-SENTIMENT OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE. .

The Hodge Judiciary Committee to-day had under consideration the proposed sixteenth amendment to the constitution. After some time spent in discussion a vote was taken, resulting in a tie, Messrs. Khott, Hartridge, Stonger, McMahon and Culberson voting sgainst reporting to the House, and Messra. Frye, Butler, Conges, Lapham and Lynde voting in layor of favorably reporting. The absent member, Mr. Harris, of Virginia, would probably have voted against the favorable report. The principal objection urged in that if reported for conby the committee the host of advocates of female suffrage will besiege the Capitol and interfere with the Silver bill and kindred matters of more importance to Congressional constituency.

THE ALLEGED KANSAS PACIFIC CREDIT MOBILIER.

The following resolution, prepared by the stock-holders and creditors of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, has been submitted to the House Judiciary Committee

for its adoption and report to the House:— Whereas it is alleged that the Kausas Pacific Railway Company, under one of its former names, of Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Raitroad Com-pany, or the Union Pacitic Raitway Company, Eastern Division, did make illegal and corrupt use of its speck

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE The special committee of the House charged with the revision of the laws relating to counting the Electoral vote had under consideration to-day the plan originally proposed by ex-Senator Bucksiew, of Pennsylvania, but came to no conclusion thereon.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Fub. 5, 1878. THE CHARGES AGAINST MINISTER SEWARD AND CONSUL "GENERAL BRADFORD-ACTION OF THE

Shanghai, with a request for a full investigation of the official conductor Minister Seward white formerly occupying the position of Consul General, and that of Mr. Bradford, whom the President appointed as Mr. Myers' successor, in that office, after suspending the last named gentleman. The commit-tee also received from the House the letter of Mr. Phoenix Marshal, of the Consular Court at Shanghal, on the same direction. The committee instructed the chairman (Mr. Springer) to transmit the paper above mentioned to the President, informing him that it is the duty of the committee, under the resoopportunity to appear before them either in person or by counsel. The President will, in pursuance of custom in such cases, transmit the papers to the Secretary of State. The committee also instructed their chairman to call on the State Department for all Mr. Wallace's Long Bond bill, as amended and re-ported from the Senate Finance Committee to-day, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$100,000,000 of coupen bonds of the denominations of \$25, \$60 and \$100, and of equal sums of each of said denominations, redormable in coin after fifty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payexempt from taxation. The new bonds are to be offered for sale at the different Sub-Treasuries and current market valuation, and the proceeds are to be

THE GREAT QUADRENNIAL MAIL LETTING The bids are simply opened and stamped by the Com-missioner, after which they will be referred to the Second Assistant Postmester General for comparison and award. It is understood that the bids this year are greatly under those made expects to reduce the cost of mail trans portation in the next four years on these great routes by quite a large figure. Many of the contractors next express the opinion that the bids this year are bidders to execute their contracts without loss, par-ticularly on the Southwestern border, where the transportation of mails is subjected to obstruction by

INVESTIGATION OF EXPENDITURE The House Committee on Expenditures to-day appointed three sub-committees, the first consisting of Messrs. Springer, Walker and Dunnell, to inquire into the contingent expenses of the State Department at Washington; the second, consisting of Messrs. Turof the Oriental consulates, and the third, consisting of Messrs. Mayham and Bayne, to inquire into the contingent expenses of the European and other con-sulates. The sub-committees will immediately begin their investigations. THE NORTHERN PACIFIC BAILROAD-BILL TO

EXTEND THE TIME FOR COMPLETION. The bill reported to-day by Representative Rice. roads, extends for ten years the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It provides for the construction of not less than one hundred miles's year, and that the main line between Portland and a point as far east as Umatilla, Oregon, shall be located and constructed on the south side of the Columbia River. Actual settlers on surveyed land within the limits of the railroad grant are secored in their rights by paying \$2 50 per acre. Pre-emptors of homesteads are also protected. The company is authorized to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage on the whole or any part of its road and property. The bill does not extend the time to build the branch road through Washington Territory from the mouth of Snake River to Puget Sound, but only gives the company the land carned by it on the thirty-one miles

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1878. The Senate resumed consideration of the ununished

business, being the Silver bill.

Mr. Marrasws, (rep.) of Ohio, said he interrupted the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) during his argument yesterday to say the French government had suspended the coinage of silver on private account, but it was still coined on government account. He now held in his nand the London Economist of January 19, in which a French correspondent stated that comage was to be suspended on private account, and the Economist was generally regarded as good authority.

what is known as the Latin Union, and said by such agreements each member of the Union was limited as to the amount of silver it should com. France being a member, it was impossible that her mint should be open to free coinage, and therefore he did not think there was any private coluage. The Senator (Mr. Matthews) read from a paper dated January 19, but he (Mr. Bayard) read from a despatch dated January 29

pended the coinage of silver. SPEECH OF MR. BATON

Mr. Earon, (dem.) of Conn., speke in opposition to the Silver bill. He said he would vote for the amend-ment proposed by the Finance Committee for an international conference to fix the relative value of gold and silver, but before considering the bill he desired to submit an amendment thereto. To-day 454 grains make the silver coin worth 100 cents, and under his constitutional oath he would do it now and not wait

money appreciated its value, he would make the silver dollar consist of 440 grains. He therefore moved to amend the bill by striking out 412 is grains and inserting instead 440 grains. Ordered that it be printed. Continuing this argument, Mr. Eaton said the bill now before the Senate was defective and faulty, and should not receive the assent of the national legislature. Catch terms about the dollar of our fathers, violent adjectives, could have no weight in this discussion.

commercial finitory of Great Britain, and said the traveller on the Cont. next of Europe, with gotes of the Bank of England in his pocket, could command's promium therefor in gold. Why was this so? Because for more than sixty years the statesmen of England had held fast to the faith which the experience of the world for two hundred years had proved to be true—to wit, that the precious metals constituted the only sale money for the people, and gold was the other thereof. Gold was the only true standard of value the world over. There was not gold and silver enough in the whole world, coloned and in buillon, to transact the business of Great Britain for twesty days. It was the credit of that great nation which gave her supremacy among all results of the great sellenger of the country, and Mr. Backing and the fact the sales of the provision of the special sellenger of the great of the money in the country, and Mr. Backing and the fact the sales of the provision of the special sellenger in Hoboken among persons out of employment.

Mr. Extox—How many silver dollers worth unlety cours to the dollar would it take to releve those people whom they could not get any of theor? That is a conundrum. (Laugnier.)

The Dollar of our fathers as great amount now avasting orronlation. Honorable Senators said, pass this Silver bill and the people would be releved, but no Seastor had undertaken to show how it would relieve them. The follar of our lathers has gone into the melting pots of their sons, a silver dollar worth 100 cents. There were two classes in the Senator Honorable Senators and, pass this Silver dollar, and both would the selamoring for the restoration of the silver dollar. One, led by the Sonator from Kenucky (Mr. Beck), insisted that it would make money eneaper, and the other, and called the the sona a silver dollar worth 100 cents. There were two classes in the Sonator Trom Legislature, recommended that the other season of the silver dollar, one, led by the Sonator from Chemick and application of the colonization of

He favored the remonetization of silver because it was an American product, and be could not legislate against it. The world grew old and prosperous, and commerce was born with gold and prosperous, and commerce was born with gold and silver as currency. He spoke of the present attempts to demonetize silver as a conspiracy, and said a large part of Europe was already in the conspiracy. The practical question for Cengress was should the United States become a party to the conspiracy. For one, he declined. It was a deliberate effort to blast thirty-three per cent of the means of our people to pay their debts. He then referred to the needs of the West, and said that section had fewer millionnaires than the East. It was an issue between the West and the East. It was an issue between the West and fixed capital. The simple truth was that the people of the West believed that some of the East, were trying to aiter the contract made by the government in the sale of the bonds, and they objected to it.

Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Ohio, then took the floor, with the understanding that he would proceed with his remarks to-morrow.

Mr. Thurman, (rep.) of Col., submitted the following amendment:—

That the holders of silver builton may deposit with the

Mr. IRLER, (rep.) of Cots, submitted the following amendment:—

That the holders of silver bullion may deposit with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States such Miver builion in amounts not less than 1.0% ounces of 1800 such as of received therefor certificates of not less than 1.0% ounces of 1800 such, computing a doilar of 412/5 grains. The bullion so received may be coined by the government of the United States or retained in the Treasury for the payment of such certificates on presentation at the Treasury where is used. If the builion so deposited shall be coined by the government such certain the certificates and be juid in builion of like standard, fineness and weight, or in coined deliars, or part in builion and part in coin a the option of the government. The builion so received shall not be included in the amount of silver to be coined cach month nuder the provisions of the first section of this act, such certificates shall not be legal tender for the payment of any debts whatever.

Ordered printed.

Ordered printed.

The Sounte then, at half-past five P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1878.

Mr. Hawirr, (dem.) of N. Y., presented two pets ions, one from New York and one from Boston, asking Congress to adopt appropriate measures to mitigate the hardships of the famine now raging in China. Mr. Rewitt explained that there were now in China 9,000,000 people in a state of starvation, and that children were daily sold for food. He understood that the balance of the Chinese indemnity fund now in the State Department amounted to over a million dollars. To this money the people of this country had no just claim, and it should have been returned to China long ago. It should now be returned without condition, in the most gracious and efficacious manner

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., said that this country could not be entirely indifferent to the situation of the

fund that question had been considered again and again. He was satisfied beyond a doubt that the

united States had no right whatever to that fund. He knew it was the duty of Congress to alleviate sufferings at home, but he would beepeak in advance the favor of the House toward a bill returning the fund to China, and thus at once be just and generous.

Mr. Wright, (dem., of Pa.—If we are indebted to the Chinese government it is our duty to pay that dech. But if find that a pien is made for national and individual contributions in aid of the suffering people of China. To that I do object. These memorialists say that there is a famine in China. I say that we have a famine in this country. We have at this moment 2,000,000 men out of employment, and if there is any individual or national charity to be bestowed we ought to look first to our own household and to the petition of our own people. We are not in a condition to give public charity so long as we have the extent of suffering at home which we have at present. Therefore, so far as regards the ropayment of the Chinese indemnity fund let it be paid back, but so far as regards charity let charity begin at home, and God knows there is need enough for the exercise at this moment in this country. It is not only the disarrangement of butsers is that troubles us; it is not only a lack of employment that three tas it is not only a lack of employment that three us at every step, but there is not a gentleman on this floor who does not see it every day of his life in walking between his hotel and the Capitot. Belore the meeting of Congress the cry throughout the land was that Congress ought to do something. Let me ask this House whether it ex-

direction.

The memorials were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Knorr, (dom.) of Ky., from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, authorising the holding of a special term of the United States Circuit Cours for the Southern District of Mississippi at Scranton, in Jackson county, on the second Mouday in March, for the trial of the causes arising out of alleged depredations. After debate the bill was passed—year 139, mays 102.

for Mr. Mayham's amondment to the no rations or quarters shall be turnished and no commutation for the same.

Mr. Hawitt, of New York, said that no officer of the army was furnished with rations and that as to quarters for professors at West Point, the quarters were furnished by the government and he wanted to know whether it was proposed that the government should charge rent. He suggested that such a proposition must have originated in ignorance of the law and ignorance of the practice.

Mr. Riddle retorted by saying the ignorance seemed to be in the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Hawitt, in further opposition to Mr. Mayham's and Mr. Riddle's motion, spoke of the importance of instruction in practical military engineering, and illustrated by reference to the operations before Plovia, where the Russians had been held at bay, General Todleben, however, brought his skill to bear of it, and then Plevina fell.

Mr. CLYMER, (dem.) of Pa., intimated that there were far too many prefessors at West Point. There was one to every five and a naif students, and their pay, exclusive of quarters, &c., amounted to about \$300 more than the cost of supporting the 310 cadeta. There was something radically wrong in that. The Committee on Appropriations had not wished to recommend a reduction of the number of professors lest they might be accused of absorbing too much legislation, but he commended the subject to the attention of the Committee on Military Aflairs.

Without disposing of the pending amendment the committee rose and the House, at a quarter to five o'clock P. M., adjourned.

OPPOSITION TO THE TARIFF BILL.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1878. serting that some of the provisions of the raria use, as reported by Mr. Wood, will disastronsly affect the interests of a large portion of the membership of the association located in Philadelpais and other sections of the country. A committee to prepare a memorial to Congress or to the Committee of Ways and Means, explaining their grievances, was appointed.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 5, 1878. In conformity with section 1,100 of the Revised Second artillers, be temporarily equipped as a batter, of light infantry, and the commanding general of the Department of Texas has been ordered to give the necessary instructions for the proper execution of the order.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1878. ster Charles E. Vreeland has reported his return home, having been detached from the Ashuelot, and has been placed on waiting orders. Midableman Charles E. Pond is detached from the Tuscarors and ordered to the nautical schoolship Jamestown.

AMERICAN BONDS ABROAD.

THE BLAND SILVER BILL TO CAUSE LARGE RE-TURNS OF BONDS TO AMERICA.

Interviews had with several German bankers yes-terday by a HERALD reporter disclosed the fact that American bonds are now being returned by European first issue. The explanation of this is that the holders of the bonds in Europe are desirous of redizing on them before the passage of the Bland Silver bill, as, in the event of its passage, they constitute the bonds would be paid in silver, or, if hold as investments, the interest would be paid in silver. In either event depreciation in the value of the bonds would be the result. One banking neuss, which has prepared a statement of its importation of bonds for the past three months, gives the figures during that time at \$16,110,800. Of this amount \$4,514,000 were four and a hair per cents, \$2,094,000 were new fives. and a hair per cents, \$2,094,000 were new fives of 1867, \$1,378,800 were sixes of 1881; of '65's there were \$3,188,500 and \$2,231,700 were call bends. About \$10,000,000 of this amount came from London and the cotton which has been exported during the pres-ent season has been almost wholly naid for in honds. The result has been that some \$50,000,000 of gold has been kapt away from this market, bonds being sent

The depression of prices in Europe is occasioned by the silver discussion, the late advices say. Large sales of bonds have been made here on contracts permitting them to be delivered in twenty days, so that they could buy the bends in Europe at a low figure and have them shipped here for delivery.

At another banking house which has extensive connections in Europe, the writer was informed that their importations of bonds for the past three months aggregated \$25,000,000. This was an unusually large amount, and they attributed it to the distrust occasioned abroad by the present aspect of the discussion upon the silver bill. The statement in regard to the payment of bonds for cotton was also iterated here, the nouse having had large transactions in that line. The return of bonds was, they said, the more noticeable at the present time from the lact that the current rate of discount in Europe is very low. A visit to still another banking house discoused the fact that while their importations had not been excessively large there was manifested the same lear ou the part of bondholders in Europe that we are approaching practical repudiation.

KELSEY LIBEL CASE.

On the reassembling of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning at Newton, N. J., the cross-examination of Mr. Atkinson, the clerk and Newark Morning Courier, was continued. The testi-mony was in substance the same as that in the direct examination. Mr. Nicholas was then called, and testifled to having received copies of the Courier containing the libelious articles complained of.

Mr. Richard J. Goodman, proprietor of the Sussex Register, was then sworn. This witness testified to baving received on exchange with the Courier copies of that paper containing the same libelious matter. John Y. Foster was next placed upon the stand, and gave his Y. Foster was next placed upon the stand, and gave his evidence in a positive and clear manner and with great precision. He swore that he had severed his connection with the Courier on account of these articles, he being opposed at all times to their publication. The examination of this witness lasted over two hours, and at its conscitusion the defence resied.

Mr. Frank Fort, of Newark, the counsel for Mr. Patterson, opened for the defence in an able and forcible speech, outlining the points upon which he rested his hopes of his client's acquittal, and offering an argument in justification of the publication of the articles in question.

ment is justification of the person. He testified that in question.

Ex-Governor Parker was sworn. He testified that he was the receiver of the New Jersey Mutual Insurance Company, and was examined as to its affairs. His examination was very lengthy, and was unfinished when the court adjourned until to-day.

TEN CENT BARBERS.

night at Turn Hall, on Fourth st., Mr. P. F. Schmidt, the president, in the chair. There was a fair attendnce of the old members of the organization and a number of new members were received. Financially the society is in a good condition, but the increase o the society is in a good condition, but the increase of the five-cent shops is causing them considerable anoyance, and no tangitie pian has yet been proposed which will riu thom of the difficulty. A goneral discussion was held on the question, but no solution of the problem reached. A committee has been appointed to canvass the wards of the city as to the expediency of forming a co-operative union, and, if necessary to beat their opponents, to put the price as low at three cents, and then when, they have beaten the five-cent shops, resume the regular ton-cent rates. It is estimated that there are at present over two hundred five-cent shops in the city.

WITH INTENT TO KILL

Before the adjournment of the Richmond County Before the adjournment of the Richmond County
Court of Sessions yesterday Henry Hunt received a
sentence of two years and six months in the State
Prison by Judge Westerveit, having been convicted of
shooting with intont to kill a sailor boarding house
runner named James Hugh Henry, at John Young's
drinking saloon on Cliff street, Clifton, on the 25th of
last March. His counsel made application for a stay
of proceedings pending argument toe, new trial, and
It was granted. THE STATE CAPITAL.

DULL LEGISLATIVE SESSION-NEW PIPE LINE PROJECT -BILLS OF IMPORTANCE TO BROOK LYN-ADOPTION OF THE CANAL TOLL SHEET-FLOUR AND PETROLEUM ON THE FREE LIST.

None of the really important questions having as yet come up for debate in either house the sessions continue to be duit.

The oil pipe lines have not yet all been beard from, and this morning Senator Wagstaff introduced a bill at the foot of Sixtieth street, North River, across Manhattan Island to Hunter's Point, Long Island. gives peculiar and special advantages to the road in

THE CANALS.

In the Assembly the toil sheet of last year, with the addition of making flour, leached ashes and petroleum free, as reported from the Canal Committee, was adopted by the sweeping vote of 92 against 23, for all the canals.

The canals question is attracting this year en uncommon degree of attention, and the canal committees of both houses have some important duties to perform. The constitutional amendment submitted yesterday in the resolutions of Dr. Hayes, printed in the Herald this morphing, is expected to cause a lively debate at a later period of the session.

NEW YORK HARDOR FIRE LINES.

Following is a bill important to the commerce of New York, which was introduced by Mr. Herooks and passed the Assembly to-day, establishing the exterior bulkhead and pier lines of New York Harbor on the Staten lishand side:—

Staten Island side:

SECTION L.—The exterior bulkhead and pier lines of the herbor of New York, on the Staten Island side, are hereby declared to be established for that portion of said harbor extending from Fort Wadsworth, at the Narrows, to the entrance of Kill Yon Kull, on the lines and at the distance from the shores of Staten Island, as shown on a map entitled "Bydrographic Chars, showing the proposed pier and outkned lines between Fort widaworth and New Brighton, Staten Island, New York Harbor," and signed April 5, 1877, by A. A. Humphreys, Brigadior General and thief of Engineers, United States Army; C. I" Fatterson, Suoreintendout Coast Survey, and John Newson, Lieutenant Cotonel of Engineers and brevest Hajor teleporal; said map being intended to be flied in the office of the Secretary of State of this State.

Said in the office of the Secretary of State of this State.

Said in the office of the Secretary of State of this State.

Sender, constructed, or owners of land under water greated by the order of New York or the busine Island side of the Indroof New York.

THE VOLUNTEER ADVISORY BOARD.

Measrs, H. M. Beers and Fitch, of the "Council of Political Reform" in New York, are among this week's visitors to the Capitol. Persons who can give all sorts of advice in regard to all sorts of belief before the Legislature now appear.

PHELPS TO SERVE HIS SENTENCY

The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgmst of the Court below in the case of Phelps, the Sac

Treasury defaulter. This will keep Pheips in precto serve out his serm. A DEMOCRATIO PARTY VOTE AGAINST THE

In the House to-day the House joint resolutio. H.
ing Congress to repeal the Resumption account
acopted by a party vote, democrats in the affirmuch
republicans in the negative.

NATURAL RESULTS FROM A SAVINGS INS the

est victim of shrunken securities. It held mort,—a on property in Hyde Park, a town which grew \( \). haif a dozen houses to be one of the largest and indithe business of securing homosteads outside of Bostwhere taxes would be lower than in the city. To town was built up during the mania for real to exam estate speculation, and it was, like other mushroom settlements, built largely on credit. As long as the inflation prices lasted and rents were high the interest, and portions of the principal, could easily be paid, but as soon as the panic struck and property began to depreciate, men who had any sur-plus commenced to unload, and the downward tentency kept on till real estate in Hyde Park became a dency kept on till real estate in Hyde Park became a drug in the market. The growth of the town was as manutural and the de cline was as rapid. The Mercantile Savings Bank loaned largely on this property; and three years ago it was considered; as safe as government bonds, but if it were to be sold to-day it would not bring the face of the first mortgages. The officers of the bank were largely interested in the Hyde Park enterprise personally, and it was difficult for the Bank Commissioners to clistinguish between the interests of the institution and those of its officers, so they two years ago insisted on the abandonment of the whole scheme.

of the institution and those of its officers, so they two years ago insisted on the abandonment of the whole scheme.

Loaded with unsatame land.

In doing this, however, the officers found themselves burdened with a large amount of depreciated securities, which they could not carry without great destriment to the institution and the depositors. They have, without doubt, labored hard to get rid of this property, and, it possible, cover up the evil results of their wild speculation; but they failed, and to day a temporary injunction was lasted to prevent the payment of any money by them. They have been acting under the sixty-day rule, and were temporarily suspended. They now hole properly which is recorded on the books as worth \$316, 116 25.

DECEPTIVE RETURNS.

The Banking Commissioners have very good reason to believe that the officers have not made lair and accurate returns of their actual condition within the past two years, and a rigid investigation is in progress. For instance, the bank building is set down in their assets as worth \$15,7,25 81, but it has been discovered that a heavy mortgage has been given on it to secure an outside loan, and the transaction has been kept a secret from the Commissioners. It is generally believed that the courts will wind up the affairs of the institution, and that for this purpose the temporary injunction will shortly be made permanent said a receiver appointed, it is hoped that the depositors will not use nearly.

Property to Be sould at auction within a week there is a capital stock of \$205,571 18, which will be used to assist in making good the debts of depositors. The largest mortgage heid by the bank on the Hyde Park property is one for \$30,000 on a trotting park, which was originally values at \$36,000, but it soid to-day it would not bring more than \$25,000, but it soid to-day it would not bring more than \$25,000, but it soid to-day it would not define the second as a second of critiques and not a little apprehension.

## NEW JERSEY'S CAPITAL.

The Coal Combination To Be Thoroughly Sitted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Commencement of the State Prison Torture Investigation.

SY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

subponned several residents and superintendents of New Jersey railroads to appear in the State Rouse next Monday afternoon and testify relative to alleged coal combinations. It is the futention to make a

Charles K Landis, of Vinciand notoriety, appeared before the House Committee on Railroads and Canazi to-day and spoke in advocacy of his short line railroad in South Jersey, and against Senstor Sewell's bill, which passed the Scuate last week, and which requires new railroad companies to deposit \$2,000 per mile with the Secretary of State, on filing articles of association, as a guarantee of good faith.

to reduce public taxation on account of the public war debt. It cites in the preamble the amount of the war annually. It also recites the fact that the anking fund created for the payment of this debt is now \$1,453,000, which will be sufficient in 1886 to provide for the principal and interest. The bill provides that after 1879 the interest shall be paid out of the sinking fund; that \$10,000 of the principal due in 1879 shall be paid from said fund, nd thereafter so much of the principal as annually falls due shall be paid from the fund, so far as it co

be safely spared.

Mr. Kabe introduced a supplementary bill concern log disorderly persons. It provides that in ottles having a population over fitteen thousand, having police courts, police justices and recorders paid a

taken before these officials for hearing, and that no justice of the peace shall have cognizance thereof or hear or determine such cases, any law, custom and usage to the centrary not withstanding.

Mr. Hobert presented a supplement to the Public instruction act. It provides for the appropriation of \$100,000 from the annual income for the appropriation of public schools, any dendeneny, to be supplied by drawing upon the State Treasurer, is to be replaced.

Mr. Magic introduced an act concerning costs. It provides that when judgment is entered by default and no defence is made, the amount received being not less than \$200, nor more than \$300, the plaintiff shall recover only three-fourths of the usual costs, excepting witnesses' less. It the amount recovered be not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 the costs shall not exceed one-hall the usual amount. It not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, the costs shall not exceed one-lourish the desait amount recoverable by law. The same restrictions apply to the fees of the court officers, the plaintiff not to recover beyond the amount indorsed in the process.

amount recoverable by law. The same restrictions extend or construct piers of bulkheads, respectively fixed and establed by this act.

A lot of resolutions subborizing the printing of cuments and books, including the printing and disbustion of the "Givil List of New York State," at a 1 to the State not to exceed \$2 a volume, went rough the Assembly this morning, as usual-yeas any \$2%.

Mears, B. M. Beers and Filed, of the "Council of libited Reform" in New York, are among this ek's visitors to the Capitol, Persons who can real sorts of advice in regard to all sorts of bills fore the Legislature now appear.

HELPS TO SERVE HIS SENTENCY

ALBART, Feb. 6, 187

The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judginst the Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judginst the Court below in the case of Phelps, the Saceasary defaulter. This will keep Phelps in precent the Court below in the case of Phelps, the Saceasary defaulter. This will keep Phelps in precent the Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judginst the Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judginst the Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judginst the Court below in the case of Phelps, the Saceasary defaulter. This will keep Phelps in precent the Court below in the case of Phelps, the Saceasary defaulter. This will keep Phelps in precent the Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judginst the Court below in the case of Phelps, the Saceasary defaulter. This will keep Phelps in precent the Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judginst the Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgi

waives and the prosecution demands as investigation. He would like time to examine the authorities on the question.

THE WITNESS SWORX.

Mr. Beach then stated that an officer of the State Engineer's office was present, and begged that he be sworn that he migh, produce his evidence, which was a certified copy of the official return of the Erie Railway Company for the fiscal return of the Erie Railway Company for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1817.

Mr. Fullerton protested and asked if they intended to examine the gentleman or simply give him an opportunity of putting records of the office in evidence. Betting of they would admit it at the proper made to charges.

Betting of they would admit it at the proper made to charges.

Betting of they would admit it at the proper made to charges.

Betting on the prison and ask convicts questions as to their general health, freatment, condition, &c.; after he was sworn in as a member of the Legislature he asked General Most to visit the cell of a prisoner, and the General refused him that privilege; he refused to let witness have a conversation with a prisoner; witness would like to have Mr. A. D. Nichols, of Camden, supponned, as he understood Mr. Nichols was also refused; General Most granied that privilege to witness before he was a member of the Legislature; Mr. Deacon and he would like to give his views on the law on some future occasion; would also like to have Dr. Lillt, of Lambertville, and Measrs. Voorhees and Martin, members of the Legislature, supponned; General Mott told witness that under the law members of the Legislature were not privileged to see convicus.

In reply to questions by General Mott Mr. Deacon and that he was a clerk in the Treasurer's office some time ago; went to see Mr. Sooy, a convict in the prison, and was refused by the keeper in the centre hall; mot you fail main done an one for Mr. Sooy and wasted to see him about it; you told me I could see Mr. Sooy in the centre hall, but I knew that Mr. Sooy had refused to see him. After some mo

ternoop.

General Mott afterward expressed a fear that the investigation would last six months.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

TITLE TO VALUABLE JERSEY CITY PROPERTY CONFIBMED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] TRENTON, N. J. Feb 5, 1878.

one of the largest and most interesting law cases ever tried in Hudson county. It was a case involving the Court House, valued at \$1,500,000. In 1840 the tract, now divided into city lots, was devised by Joseph Priestly Peters to a man named Harrison for \$30,000, and through devisees of Harrison it was sold to the forty or fifty persons who now own parcels of it. and through devisees of Harrison it was sold to the inits case have caused a good deal of criticism and not a little apprehension.

TO AVOID DECEPTION.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1878.

The Boston Produce Exchange yesterday decided to petition the Legislature for a law requiring packages of eleomargarine to be properly stamped, to prevent imposition dpon the public.

DOMINION POLITICS.

Newcastle, N. B., Feb. 5, 1878.

Hon. Mr. Peter Mitchell was re-elected to represent Northumberland county in the Dominion Parliament to-day, by acciamation.

NEW JERSEY FISHERIES.

Trenton, Feb. 5, 1878.

The representative fishermen of each county in this State, together with the State Fish Commissioners, met in this city this alternoon for the pure see of iraming a general protective fish bill for the various bays and rivers of the State, to be presented to the Legislature.